allegiance or even action of any sort. The Republican repeal Senators, weary of tagging the tails of an irresolute and irresponsible leadership on the other side, despondent after so many useless sacrifices to secure action were smiles of satisfaction as the authoritative voice of the Ohio Senator was raised to denounce the feebleness and incapacity of management which had brought the fortunes of the Repeal bill to ruin and now held the Senate in helpless deadlock.

IT WAS TRUTH, AND UNANSWERABLE.

Not a single Democratic leader rose to answer Mr. Sherman's indictment, though a feeling of intense excitement had taken possession of both the floor and galleries. No Democratic leader in fact, dared to break the silence. The speech of the Ohio Senator was unanswerable. Every word went to the mark, and every stroke carried its sting. It was a refreshing bit of truth-and truth of the fearless sort-in the vast deal of rubbish with which the real situation in the Senate has been befogged and beclouded. Mr. Mills, half an hour afterward, recovered sufficicatly from the shock of Mr. Sherman's talk at to the entire soundness of the Ohio ber's argument. He admitted he said, that emocratic side should be held solely remible for the financial and all other legislation of the session, and should originate and pass that legislation. But when challenged by Mr. Butler to go into a Democratic caucus and agree on a programme Mr. Mills evaded an answer, though he acknowledged that he had favored the caucus plan at the beginning of the present session. Mr. Hill, who got into the discussion, was also challenged by Mr. Butler to enter a Democratic Senatorial caucus, but the New-York statesman said he would prefer to go into a joint legislative caucus of Democrats of Loth Houses

RUNNING AWAY TO STOP THE TALK. Finally, to stop this rather unseemly exhibition of the weakness of unconditional repeal on the Democratic side, Mr. Voorhees tried to pour "a little oil on the troubled waters" by moving a recess till to-morrow at 10 o'clock. After a little fillbustering this was agreed to, and the curtain was rung down on further disclosures of Democratic party secrets.

The whole legislative day had been consumed The whole legislative day had been consumed in scattering debate on Mr. Dolph's motion to amend the journal, so that in the way of advancing a vote on the Voorhees bill the progress made was simply nil. Mr. Sherman's speech will, of course, have the effect of precipitating action of some sort on the Democratic side. The leaders cannot stand many days leaves to their present policy under this days longer to their present policy under this just and withering indictment. A paper was circulated on the Democratic side ten minutes after Mr. Sherman sat down, asking for the after Mr. Sherman sat down, asking for the calling of a caucus, and many names were secured to it. The distinctively Administration Senators are, of course, reluctant to submit to a caucus, because they will see themselves outvoted in it by about three to two. Yet they can scarcely resist long that pressure for party action which alone can extricate the Senate from its present position of deadlock. Unless there are some speedy signs of action the quorum which Mr. Voorhees has maintained so far is likely to dissipate. Mr. Allison is obliged in the Republican campaign there, and other Republicans have similar engagements which they are loath to sacrifice simply to maintain a drifting and purposeless fight under Mr. Voorhees's present policy.

Late this evening it was said that Mr. Vest had secured over twenty signatures to the

had secured over twenty signatures to the caucus call, and that a caucus would probably be held Wednesday or Thursday evening. Only twenty-four signatures are necessary to issue a

echoed the accusation hurled by one angry legislator against the other that he was "dis-honest," that he was wearing a "brass collar around his neck," that he was "doing the bid-ding of some other man who had placed

around his neck." that he was "doing the bidding of some other man who had placed chains upon him."

Yet all this occurred within the last twenty-four hours, and to-day a similar outbreak of ill temper took place when Mr. Morgan sneeringly referred to his colleague from New-York as a "politician," and Mr. Hill replied by intimating that in Alabama the same class of people would pass for "statesmen." Even the ancient custom which requires Senators at all times to address the Chair is now more frequently honored in the breach than in the observance. In the heat of debate, or under the cross fire of interrogatories, speakers turn their backs, nowadsys, upon the Vice-President, and supplement their arguments by violent gestures, which smack of the prize ring rather than the arena of polemics. "I get mad very frequently," excitained Mr. Teller, overcome with an uncontrollable desire to be perfectly frank the other day. And then he added: "I am not over sensitive. I am almost absolutely insensible to any criticism of that kind"—referring to the "brass collar" argument. But Mr. Teller is still a fine example of the old-time Senator, courteous always, though terribly in earnest, and he is rarely suity of a serious breach of decorum.

Quite different, however, is it with his silver collectures. The most virulent of these hall from the States recently admitted. They are for the most part young and vigorous men, like the safew communities which they represent. They have given the Senate and its debates quite a new character. They are aggressive, irrepressible almost. They have thrown to the winds the traditions of the body, which required new Senators, for two or three years, at least, to be seen and not heard. They have boldly defied the unwritten law which demanded that they should listen to the wisdom of their elders before venturing to express an opinion themselves. They have taken at once a place in the very from rank, and have assumed to bear the brimt of the battle like their more experienced colleagues. That they

brunt of the battle like their more experienced colleagues. That they have always acted with discretion, or that they have secured by their bold tactics the approval of their friends in the Senate, would, perhaps, be saying too much. But they have pleased the galleries. They have played to the unthinking multitude which daily gathers on the benches overhead and mistakes the exchange of personalities for arguments, and the vituperative eloquence of youth for logic. They have tasted the sweets of suppressed applause, and their appetite is visibly increasing The Senate, under their influence, is rapidly losing its old-time dignity, its restful solemnity, its air of comfort and exclusiveness. "The most august body in the world" is undergoing many changes, but none so stratting as that which threatens to turn it into a "deliberative beargarden.

TIES OF FRIENDSHIP STRAINED.

There never was a debate which has caused the severance of so many personal relations and strained the ties of friendship as much as this has. This is particularly true on the Democratic side of the chamber. Obviously so, because Democratic Senators begin to feel the responsibility of being in the majority. But it is increased by mutual distrust and auspicions. The Administration Senators are more or less openly accused of having sold their votes for

openly accused of having sold their votes for patronage. Those who make the accusation do not feel greatly outraged because of the immorality involved in the transaction, but they feel critious, apparently, that their influence was not considered worth purchasing. Men like Palmer and Mills are shunned as if they were lepers by such patriots as Cockrell, Coke and Mcrgan.

As for poor Voorhees, once one of the most popular men among his party friends in the Senate, he is rarely the recipient now of a courteous word. He daily comes into the chamber unattended save by his clerk, and steals into his seat as if he were a culprit. Everybody seems to avoid him. He busies himself with his correspondence, reads the papers, occasionally crosses the chamber to confer with some Republican friend of the bill, but rarely turns to engage in conversation with one of his Democratic associates. Gorman, his immediate neighbor, is, the only one that once in a while seems to whisper some words of

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consolation into the ear of the unhappy b

consolation into the ear of the unhappy leader. For a time it brightens the features of the representative of the Administration. It is not for long, however. Presently he relapses into his old condition of listless apathy, he mechanically fingers the papers upon his desk, he looks despairingly at the clock, and sighs for the hour of relief to strike. Under the strain of the last few weeks the furrows of his forehead have deepened, the color of his face has assumed an ashen hue, and his walk has beceme that of an old man. He is the picture of abject misery.

A leader in name only, he is made to feel the bitterness of a defeat he could not avert, while the real leaders of the majority enjoy his discomfiture and are securely intrenched in temporary obscurity. Through the irony of fate, placed in a position where talent and aptitude might have supplied, if he had possessed them, the lack of training and previous experience, he realizes his incompetency, his utter inability to rise superior to such obstacles and the hopelessness of the struggle he is engaged in. There is nothing more pathetic than the picture of this old Democratic swashbuckler, who probably fancied that he would apend the evening of his life in the quiet of the Senate chamber, amid congenial surroundings, and resting upon the laurels of a stormy past, tossed about helpless as a child in a fierce struggle of contending factions, the footbail of exulting rivals, an object of hatred and contending forsaken by friends and ridiculed and despised by enemies.

GORMAN TAKES THE HELM.

SENATE.

It is a subject of frequent comment that the character of the Senate has changed completely within the last few years. Those who remember it as a body composed of dignified elderly gentlemen, gathered apparently for the surpose of engaging in academic discussion, gaze in open-eyed wonder to-day from the gallerles as they survey the turbulent scene blow, and listen to personalities taking the place of arguments, and epithets supplanting logic. The Senate so longer is that famous club, the members of which are full of consideration for the feelings of each other. The days of languid case, of intellectual repose, of course-and good-naturedly seemed to consent to being with the ex-Speaker. The latter had listened with every for Senator delivered upon the subject of 'New-York Senator delivered upon the beat of following with interest everything derogatory to the dignity of the "deliberative branch." He will probably continue to do so for the memory of living man has the chamber ochoed the accusation hurled by one angry elected of following with interest everything derogatory to the dignity of the "deliberative branch." He will probably continue to do so for the memory of living man has the chamber of following with interest everything derogatory to the dignity of the "deliberative branch." He will probably continue to do so."

Mr. Mosphurn-li desir

DEBATE MUST BE LIMITED.

SENATORS PLEAD FOR ACTION.

MR. HILL WOULD COUNT A QUORUM-SILVER SENATORS SHOCKED AT THE PROPOSITION -MR. SHERMAN'S POWERFUL SPEECH.

Washington, Oct. 17.-The journal of yesterday made by Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) on the ground that it did not show the fact that Benaiors Kyle (Pop., S. D.) and Allen (Pop., Neb.)—who had not answered to a roll-call, although they were in the chamber-should have been entered as present, alfact. He spoke of the extraorlinary speciacle pre-sented by the Senate. It had been in session over-ten weeks, with a Democratic majority, and with twenty-six Republican Senators, who were ready to follow the chairman of the Finance Committee on any course he might suggest. If Senators could talk indefinitely and could read from books and newspapers without limit, and if the Senate was not to amend the rules, they would have to drift down a current of endless talk without accom-plishing anything. The twenty-six Republican Senators who were in favor of the bill would be will-ing to vote and to co-operate with the political majority in securing some rule to limit debate. It was time that the Senate showed a little backbone. If a Senator refused to vote he should be dealt with. If a Senator refused to answer on the rollcall, it was the duty of the Chair to order his name to be put on the journal. If the Chair did not do so, he (Mr. Dolph) would appeal to the Senate. He was tired of all this.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) suggested that, if the

Senator from Oregon was tired, the best remedy for him was to sit down and rest. It would be a relief to him and a relief to the Senate. (Laughter.)

He argued that the journal was correct.

Mr. Dolph retorted that he had often wondered what the Senate and the country would do if the Senator from Tennessee, who was supposted to embody all parliamentary knowledge, should die.
"Oh." said Mr. Harris. "that will depend upon
whether the Senator from Oregon will survive." Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) taunted Mr. Dolph with not having shown "backbone" when he had to deal, a couple of years ago, with the newspaper correspondents on the question of executive sessions. He contended that there was no authority in the presiding officer to do what the Senator from Oregon wanted him to do.

MR. FAULKNER DEFENDS HIS RULING. Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.), who was in the chair last evening when the question was raised by Mr. Dolph, defended his ruling and contended that the journal was absolutely correct. There was

When the Leaves

You should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and thus give to your sys tem that vigorous health which will throw off Colds. resist Malaria, Pneumonia and Fevers, and keep you in vigorous health during the cold, trying weather which is coming. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's sparing Cures Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, bil-ousness, jaundice, indigestion.

no power in the presiding officer to count a Sen-Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) said that the journal was accurate in form and substance. He believed that the Senate and the country would see in the end that it was not possible for a body of eighty-eight men-eighty-eight political leaders, eighty-eight men sharing, and to some extent creating, the earnest political feeling which precedes all great political questions—to continue much longer under the sys-tem of rules which were framed for a body of twenty-six. The will of the constitutional majority would have to prevail. The American people would have that thing done perhaps not this afternoon, nor to-morrow, but in the end, on all ques-tions which affected the welfare of the people, rules, through rules, or over rules, by the Senate, through the Senate, or over the Senate, the irresistible will of the majority of the people would

to contribute a word or two to the discussion. In his judgment, the Chair should exercise his own sense, and if a Senator sitting in front of him re-fused to answer to his name he should be recorded as present. Who was wronged by that? It only ran counter to some old traditions from past ages, There was no sentiment in it, no reason in it, and

ATTACKING MR. HILL.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) said that he was not surprised that the Senator from New-York had championed the rulings of the Speaker of the Reed) on that same proposition. That Senator had been instrumental, when he presided in the Senate of New-York, in the introduction of that heresy, not only into the Democratic party, but also into the constitution and into the constitutional rights of legislative bolies. The majority of legislative body, he said, could take care of

Mr. Washburn (Rep., Minn.) asked. Mr. Morgan-The Senator has been here in a majority before (alluding to the anti-option bill), and was not able to take care of himself.

Mr. Washburn-I have been always able to take care of myself in this body and everywhere else. Mr. Morgan-I have not seen it worked out in

states that there is any coalition, that that is a very grave injustice to every man who sits in this chamber. We come here——Mr. Morgan dispatiently—Now stop, I did not yield the floor absolutely.

Mr. Morgan—Sit down then.

Mr. Morgan—Sit down then.

Mr. Washburn—I want to defend myself.

Mr. Washburn—No. sir; but I desire not to be stampeded or insulted.

Mr. Morgan—I stand here responsible for every word I speak—responsible here and outside either. Now you understand that. Perfectly responsible.

This personal difficulty having been left behind, without any evil result, Mr. Morgan went on with his argument. In the course of it he referred to Mr. Sherman as one of the leaders of the coalition on the Republican side, and said that he never had followed and never could fonow the lead of that Senator on any subject, political or financial. He also connected with the coalition what he called, declainfully, the "juveniles from Massachusetts and New-York," meaning senators Loage and Hill. To assume such a power as that proposed, he continued, on the part of the presiding officer, would be to violate the rules of the Senate for the purpose of coercing men who have stood here for years and years, and who have witnessed its most illustrious members pursuing the same course of a silent negative, in the protection of the rights of their constitutional rights, in response to howling, rampant demands of concessions to the National banks. If I must die kere, I will die like an honorable man, at my post."

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) falled to see any provocation for Mr. Morgan's "heroics." He (Mr. Gray) had falled to hear much of argument in proof of any of the important propositions pending. He submit to Mr. Morgan and other Senators on the same side of the amestion taken by Mr. Hill.

POWER TO COUNT A QUORUM.

"Let me state," said Mr.

POWER TO COUNT A QUORUM. "Let me state," said Mr. Hill, "what my proposition is. According to the ordinary principle of par-llamentary proceedings. I claim first that it is

tion is. According to the orallary principle of parliamentary proceedings. I claim first that it is
within the power of the presiding officer on the absence of express rules to the contrary) to determine
the presence of a quorum. My second proposition
is that there is no rule of the Senate which expressity, or even implicitly, forbids the action."

Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.) asked Mr. Hill
whether he made any distinction between the
power and duty of the Vice-President in the chair,
as compared with a Senator temporarily called to
the chair.

Mr. Hill-I do not.

Mr. Gray took issue with Mr. Hill. Senators
were obliged, he said, by the necessity of orderly
proceedings to proceed in an orderly fashion to
the obtaining of parliamentary results. The Senator from New-York was mistaken in saying there
was no rule that covered the case, either expressly
or implicitly. He read portions of the rule to
show that the presiding officer could not act as
Mr. Hill suggested, He had denounced the proposition before (in the matter of the "Force bill") as
a step toward absolution. He denounced it now,
the did not propose to "blow hot and cold" on that
matter.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) said that he had not ex-

natter. Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) said that he had not ex-Air. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) said that he had not ex-pected to convince the Senators from Alabama and Delaware. They were not willing to bow to the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court on the question. He then proceeded to pay his re-spects to Mr. Morgan, as having spoken contemptu-ously of the politicians of New-York. He mimitted that there were politicians there; but they were politicians in the highest—and best sense of the

With the exhibitrating sense of beneated health and strength and internal cleabliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

COLGATE & CO.'S

term. Of course (ironically) there were no politicians in Alabama. They were all statesmen down in that country (Laughter) It did not lie in the mouth of that Senator to reflect on the Democratic party of the great Empire State. Elections there were as honest as elections in Alabama. The Senator (Mr. Morgan) had spoken of his life-long devotion to the constitution. It might be so, he (Mr. Hill) had supposed that for a brief period his friend had been supporting another constitution; but he might be instaken. (Laughter and applause.) As to Mr. Morgan's talk about dying at his post, Mr. Hill had beard like statements by men who were going to "die in the last ditch." But," said Mr. Hill, "there are many of them left." (Renewed laughter.)

MR. MORGAN AND THE SUPREME COURT. In connection with a remark which Mr. Morgan had made disrespectful to a decision of the Su preme Court, in a case involving the counting of a querum by the Speaker of the House of Repre-sentatives, he related the anecdote of a lawyer a querum by the Speaker of a newdote of a lawyer pleading before a country justice and reading a page out of Blackstone, not for the purpose, he said, of convincing the justice, but for the purpose of "showing what a fool Blackstone was," (Laughter). So he (Mr. Hill) had cited the decision of the Supreme Court not to show that Mr. Morgan was wrong for that Senator was always right) but to show what a fool the Supreme Court had made of itself. (Laughter). The Senate had been told by the Senator from Alabama that the Senate was poweriess. It might be so. The Senator had eulogized former Democratic Senators, including especially Senator Thurman, of Ohio, And yet the course which the Senator from New-York thimself) was marking out was the very course pursued by Allen G. Thurman, when, on one occasion, as pressing officer of the Senate, he had counted a quorum of thirty-nine when there were only thirty-five votes.

SENATOR SHERMAN SPEAKS PLAIN WORDS. Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) expressed the hope that a vote would now be taken on the question before the Senate; but as Mr. Dolph demanded despised by enemies.

GORMAN TAKES THE HELM.

Corman's face was a study this afternoon, while the phenocratic side of the chamber resolved itself into an experience meeting and laid bare its innermost secrets. His face believe the came flushed with anger, and yet be could not suppress a smile when the research Mills, who had been attacked by flutter and Morgan, the evidentity feit, however, that the authority he had ostenoibly surrended the flutter and the flushed propose of it was, the result would be to break up the Democratic party, and bear freeder of the contemplated the spectacle of Hill rushing to the research Mills, who had been attacked by flutter and Morgan, the evidentity feit, however, that the authority he had ostenoibly surrended to experience of such that party discipline had experienced a shock the effects of which it would only survive by prompt and survender that a political machinery, but the survey in all political machinery, but the survey in all political machinery with the sur the yeas and mays, and Mr. Washburn moved to

IMPORTANT WORK BEFORE THE SENATE Mr. Shermen then went on to call attention to important legislation which had to be

the important legislation which had to be disposed of. The Senate, he said, had been in sension over three months, and not a single measure of importance had been passed. The House of Representatives had performed its duty, but the Senate was staggering along unable to have a single vote on any important question. "If this continues," Mr. Sperman added, "the Senate will be a marked body. It will no longer command the respect of an intelligent and active people. The respect of an intelligent and active of the chamber. They say they cannot agree. They must agree, or else surrender their political power. (Mr. Sherman delivered these sentences with great force and animation.) If the Senate of the United States, as it is now organized, cannot make laws

We washer. No agreement or understanding:

We washer. No agreement o

We have more silver now in the United States than we ever had before in our whole previous history. No one proposes to disturb that silver. On the contrary, we would be glad to join with our friends on the other side of the chamber to increase the subsidiary coin. That, I believe, is the coin which the people of this country desire rather than large deliars, and any other measure which tends to promote the use of silver we are ready and willing to help.

"The President suggests, however, that the best measure is, first, to kill all the present silver-purchase laws. We think so too. But the other side does not think so, and their vote is potent. They have the natter in their hands. Let them agree upon something. In times past we doe Republicans because we believed in Republicans never shrunk from responsibility. We were Republicans because we believed in Republicans principles and men and measures. But whenever a question came up that had to be decided we never pleaded the baby act, or said that we could not ugive. We next together in concinve and there agreed, and in that way were pa seet all the great laws which have marked American linearity in the last thirty years, of course, Democrate opposed us. I think that if the Republicans were to offer the Ten Commandments or the Lord's Prayer the Democratis would oppose them. Caughter, Now we do not stand in that attitude. We ark our brother Senators on the other side to meet together and consult with each other. If they do not like the President's plan, let them give us some other, in God's naure, and let us settle this limportant question; and then we will take it into our consideration. If we can agree with you we will do so. If we cannot agree with you we will do so. If we cannot agree with you we will not follow your example, but will give you a manity No.

PILING UP A GREAT DEET.

I have seen a letter from the Secretary of the Congress refuses to furnish the money to meet this growing deficiency. If Mr. Carlisle does lits



A BAD WRECK

of a disordered system, due to impure blood or inactive liver. Don't run the risk! The proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery take all the chances. They make a straightforward offer to return your money if their remedy fails to benefit or cure in all disorders and affections due to impure blood or inactive liver. The germs of disease circulate through the blood; the liver is the filter which permits the germs to enter or not. The fiver active, and the blood pure, and you escape disease.

When you're run down, debilitated, weak, and your weight below a healthy standard, you regain health, strength, and wholesome flesh, by using the "Discovery," It builds up the body faster than museating Cod liver oils or emuisions.

There's \$500 reward for an incurable case.

the earliest hour, stop the expenditure of all money where it is not fixed by law and where it is not imperative. He ought to suspend the erection of public buildings and all public improvements. The idea of going on and spending at the rate of more than \$5,000,000 a month beyond our revenue is utterly indefensible in a government like ours. The idea that we are not even willing to give our note for the payment of the money treferring to the for the payment of the money treferring to the for the payment of the money or referring to the issue of bonds) is a monstrous one, Senators on the other side say that it is unpopular to increase the public debt. But we are increasing the public debt by owing. Think of a great government owing to its people. This ought not to be, and ... of difficulty should be met at once by the Senate and by Congress. These are questions which cannot be evaded. We must decide this silver question some way or other. If you (meaning the Democrats) cannot do it, and will retire from the Senate chamber, we will fix it on this side of the chamber, and do the best we can with our silver friends who belong to us and who are blood of our blood and bone of our bones. But yours is the proper duty; and therefore I beg of you, not in reproach or in anser, to perform it. You have the supreme honor of being able to settle this question now; and you ought to do it. That is all that I can say, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.)—I would like to know whether the Senator from Ohlo will vote for the unconditional repeal of the entire act called the Sherman act.

Mr. Sherman-No, and no other man who understands the subject would do it, in my judgment. To do it would be to dishonor and leave unprotected the 350,000 of Treasury notes outstanding. It would be to draw out from the Treasury the great sum of money collected there belonging to the National banks for bank note redemption. There are many provisions in that law which no man would vote to repeal; and if the Senator from Alabama will read it carefully and ponder th

HE WILL TRY TO REPEAL THE WHOLE ACT. Mr. Morgan-I have studied it, and I will offer an amendment to repeal the whole act and will

greatest pleasure, and I have no doubt that two-thirds of the Senators on the other side will do the

same.

Mr. Morgan—Very well; we will try it.

Mr. Saerman—That is precisely what we want you to do. Why do we sit here without a single vote upon any question? If we will try it to-morrow, after all the long debate which has been had, and if we dispose of the question as we think best for the people of the United States we will gladden the hearts of millions of laboring men who are now being deprived of employment; we will relieve the business cares of thousands of men whose whole fortunes are embarked in trade; we will relieve the farmer and facilitate the transportation of his products to foreign countries, which is now clogged by the want of money. There is no money to buy cotton and corn and wheat for foreign consumption. Break down this barrier, now maintained by the Senate of the United States; break up this fillbustering and obstruction to the will of the majority; give the Senate force and power to pass this bill, and pass it, and in ten days the skies will brighten, business will resume its ordinary course "and all the clouds which lowered upon our house" shall be "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." (Applause.)

The discussion was continued by Mr. Cali (Dem. Mr. Morgan-Very well; we will try it.

shall be "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." (Applause.)
The discussion was continued by Mr. Call (Dem., The discussion was continued by Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) and Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.). At the conclusion of Mr. Mills's speech, in which he said that Mr. Sherman had hit the mark when he placed the responsibility for action upon the Democratic party, and after a little cross-questioning between Senators Ruter. Hill and Mills, Mr. Voorhees arose, He said he wanted to pour eil upon the troubled waters. There had been a good dead of complaint about night sessions, and he would therefore move that the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow monning. Mr. Butler interposed a motion to adjourn, but it was lost. Mr. Voorhees's motion then prevailed by a vote of 46 to 5, and at 5:39 the Senate took a recess until 18 o'clock to-merrow.

you want a confessed criminal elected to the Court of Appenis, the highest court of the State, then fall to register. By so doing you will give half a vote in tavor of a thief.

BIDS FOR GUNDOATS OPENED. OLD BUILDERS ALL UNDERSID BY THE NEW-PORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY-DOCK COMPANY.

Washington, Oct. 17 (Special).-Bids for the con struction of gunboats Nos. 7, 8 and 9, authorized at a cost of \$400,000 each by the current Naval Appropriation act, were opened at the Navy Department to-day. The result of the bidding was something of a surprise. In all, six companies submitted proposals, the North, South and West each being represented by two competitors. Contrary to expectations, the lowest bids were not from firms which have in the past built vessels for the Navy and have at great expense provided extensive plants for that purpose. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company underbid the other contestants. To this company the award will probably be given. Its plant is said to be the largest in the contest. to expectations, the lowest bids were not from

TIONAL BANKS PASSED WITHOUT DIVISION.

Washington, Oct. 17.—While the storm is rag-ing in the Senate there is a great calm in the House. Yesterday the important bill extending for six months the time in which the Chinese might be permitted to register was passed without opposi-tion. To-day a bill dispensing with proof of loyalty in the cases of persons who before the war were entitled to pensions or to bounty lands was the pension clause was concerned. Thereupon Mr. Oates, who had charge of the afeasure, courteously passed. Then came up the proposition for the bet-

with frew the pension clause and the bill was passed. Then came up the proposition for the better control of National banks.

Mr. Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.) opposed the bill. It was powerless for good and its passage at this time would work an absolute injury to the National banks and to the people of the country. He cologized the conduct of presidents of National banks during the last four months. They had saved the country from a great liminerial panile. They ought not to be treated with adverse legislation; they ought not to be treated with adverse legislation; they ought not to be treated as thieves and secondrels. The Controller of the Currency had never sanctioned this bill. On the contrary, he was informed that the Controller disapproved of it. It was time for Congress to cease its attacks on National banks.

After further discussion the bill was passed without division. It provides that ro National banking association shall make any loan to its president, its vice-president, its cashier, directors, or any of its clerks, tellers, bookkeepers, agents, servants, or other persons in its employ until the proposition to make such a loan, stating the amount, terms and security offered therefor, shall have been submitted in writing by the person desiring the same to a meeting of the board of directors of such banking association, or of the executive committee of such board. If any, and accepted and approved by a majority of those present, constituting a quorum, but only to the amount now allowed by law.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the bill relative to public printing and binding. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF WARSHIPS. IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE LAW GOVERNING

RATINGS PROPOSED.

Washington, Oct. 17 (Special).—Representative Cummings has introduced in the House a bill to amend existing laws relating to the classification or rating of naval vessels. Senator McPherson has introduced a similar bill in the Senate. The bill is one of considerable importance to the Navy. Under an old law passed in June, 1858, but practically a dand letter, naval steamers are rated according to the number of guns which they carry, those carrying forty gums or more being first-rates; those

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of twenty or more, but under forty guns, secondrates, and all those of less than twenty guns thirdrates. In practice vessels are not rated according
to their tonnage or displacement. This custom has
been observed for many years, and the old law has
been observed for many years, and the old law has
been either forgotten or ignored.

In going over the accounts of some of the new
vessels a few days aro, Second Controller Maneus
made the discovery that none of the ships in commission was rated in accordance with law, and he
called the attention of Secretary Herbert to the
fact. The discovery caused some embarrasement at the Navy Department, and unless the new bill is speedily passed by
Congress changes of much importance with
respect to shins in commission will have to be
made if the old law is enforced. Even the largest
naval vessel now affoat, the New-York would be
come a fourth-rate ship under the old law, as she
carries only eighteen guns. As the rank of the
commanding officer and the name of the ship depenunon her classification, other serious changes would
also be necessary. The New-York would only be
entitled to a lieutenant-commander as captain, and
her name might become almost any which the Freadent might select. Altogether, therefore, digning
to the law of 1828 is fraught with consequences uf
no little innortance. The new bill provides that
naval vessels shall be classed as follows:

Those of 5,000 tons displacement as first-rates,
those above 3,000, but below 3,000 tons, as,
third-rates, and all these of less than 1,000 tons as
fourth-rates. The imnortance of a speedy passage
of the new bill is appreciated by Senator MePherson and Representative Cummings, and they
will make an earnest effort to secure its immediate
consideration.

GENERAL SICKLES GETS HIS PAY.

Washington, Oct. 17.-The officials of the War Department will not pass on the case of General Daniel E. Sickies, and will pay him his salary as a Major-General on the retired list, regardless of the fact that he is also drawing a salary as a member of Congress. The payment has been made and its allowance or disallowance will devolve on the Second Auditor and the Second Controller, who will pass on the accounts of the paymaster who made the payment.

A BIG STEEL COMPANY FAILS.

TARIFF UNCERTAINTY THE CAUSE-1,200 THROWN

BUSINESS FAILURES IN THE WEST. Eau Claire, Wis., Oct. 17.—The Eau Claire Pulp and Paper Company, whose paid-up capital stock is \$100,000, was yesterday placed in the hands of a re-\$100,000, was yesterday placed in the hands of a receiver. Clarence M. Buffington. The action for a receivership was brought by William A. Rust, who held a note for £.000, dated October 7 and payable one day after date, on which note judgment had been confessed. The company's mills were shut down some time ago, the warehouse being full and collections slow.

Providence, Oct. 17.—The manufacturing jewelry trade were surprised to-day by the news of the fallure in Chicago of Adolph Shakman, a wholessle jobber of that city. The total losses to the manufacturiers in Providence and Attleboro by the fallure will, it is said, reach \$55,000.

HIS REMOVAL AS TRUSTEE ASKED FOR New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 17.-Application was made in the Superior Court here to-day for the removal in the Superior Court here to-day for the removal of John B. Wallace as trustee of the insolvent Electrical Supply Company of Ansonia, on the ground that Wallace owes the concern more than \$100,600. The court has also been asked to order the books of the insolvent firm of Wallace & Sons, of Ansonia, inspected by an expert, as it is alleged that they are greatly muddled. The petition states that John B. Wallace is indebted to the firm from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

KILLED IN THE POWER-HOUSE.

There was a fatal accident yesterday morning in the power-house of the cable road, at One-hun-dred-and-twenty-eighth-st. and Amsterdam-ave. David Galvin, who had a wife and children living at No. 141 Cherry-st., was employed in the house as an oiler. While he was at work his arm was caught by the beit over the big fixwheel, which was revolving swiftly. The next instant he was whited over the wheel. His right arm was torn from the shoulder, several of his ribs were broken, and he received internal injuries. An ambulance carried him to the Manhattan Hospital, where he died soon after being placed in one of the wards. David Galvin, who had a wife and children living

FLAMES IN A MASSACHUSEUTS TOWN. Springfield, Mass., Oct. 17 .- A fire which started

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 17.—A fire which started early this morning in the grocery store of Daniel Hazen, at Belchertown, swept away fally one-half of the business centre of the town, including four stores in two business blocks, a storehouse, a dwelling-house and a shop. The churches were saved by great efforts. The town has no fire apparatus except a hook and ladder truck, and ho water system, so that the citizens were powerless to check the spread of the flames. The only water put on the fire was secured from the town primp. The losses aggregate over \$20,000, partly it stand.

MANHATTAN DAY \$15 EXCURSIONS VIA WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Through cars to Chicago in charge of attendant via West Shore Railroad 10 s. m. Wednesday and Thursday, October 18 and 19. Tickets good to return to New-York until the morning of October 25. Excursion tickets valid for ten days at 11 will be good on train running Thursday, October 18. Last \$17 excursion Monday, October 25.